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usages of the barbarian kings. The remainder of this section consists of a *résumé* wholly unnecessary if Mr. Hill had taken for granted, as he should, the reader's general knowledge of political conditions and events. Again, in describing the revival of the empire in the west, forty pages of purely general narrative history are followed by two pages of brief, acute analysis of the "invisible empire" as a force perpetuating the moral unity of the old empire, and this analysis is introduced with the statement that "the full significance of the great movements which have been described is in danger of being lost in the multiplicity of details." In truth their significance is lost by this over emphasis on detail. In one chapter alone in this volume is the treatment properly proportioned,—in the third section of Chapter VII in which, under the title, "The Organization of Diplomacy in Italy," are stated the local conditions that made diplomatic intercourse between the states "take the place that the empire had left vacant." In this chapter narrative history is used only so far as is necessary to prove and illustrate the great principles underlying the birth of a new diplomacy in Italy.

The misfortune of the volume is, in short, that it lacks a true perspective. Purely narrative history, of no essential value to the work in itself, when given in such extreme detail beclouds the presentation really intended. If, however, the work be considered as merely a new general history, on the international side, it has many excellent features, being very well written, clear, accurate and even entertaining, while the source references at the end of each chapter, the lists of treaties, the maps, and a comprehensive index render it a valuable reference work. It is also possible that the present volume is considered by the author in the nature of an introduction to the real study he proposes to present in succeeding volumes,—for he apparently intends to expand his work to at least six volumes.. If this be true the preceding criticism may have to be modified when the entire work is under consideration, but even supposing it to be true, such an introductory volume was not called for by the plan of the work. Certainly this excellent, and in many respects novel plan of work must be treated with greater discrimination in the use and presentation of materials if the work, as a whole, is to attain the rank of a notable production.

E. D. ADAMS.

Leland Stanford Junior University.

Kelley, Mrs. Florence. *Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation.* Pp. viii, 336. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

Mrs. Florence Kelley's book is the latest addition to the Citizen's Library, and contributes to it original material arranged with striking effect.

The substance of it has been drawn from her wide experiences as factory inspector, agent of the Department of Labor, secretary of the Consumers' League, member of the Illinois bar, but chiefly as a resident for thirteen years of social settlements in New York and Chicago. A career thus circumstanced in social work is unique, and when its records have been tabulated the resulting document is one of peculiar interest. It is an account of "the sadly incomplete process of freeing the conscience of the purchasing

public from participation in gross industrial evils," of the new difficulties of producers, and an estimation of the obstacles in the way of a permanent establishment of ethical gains by means of legislation. Certain novel attitudes of mind and hitherto unoccupied points of view which throw new lights upon familiar situations, strike the reader with such especial and stimulating force that there is no interval of flagging interest or retarded movement. The education of the lawyer, an intimate acquaintance with factory life, philosophy of the social settlement translated into sane utilitarianism by years of friendships with the wage earner as consumer and producer, and with employer and employee,—this equipment enables Mrs. Kelley to re-state, re-define and re-classify the connection between the social morality of economic classes and the legal enactments that hasten, confirm or retard it. The book frames tentatively and yet with a pervasive eloquence, a new charter of statutory rights in industry, with a method pictorial and not polemic. There are seven chapters and five valuable appendices containing the judicial decisions, the effects of which are discussed in the volume proper. More than one hundred of the two hundred and forty-five pages are filled with the discussion of the right to childhood, and of the child's relation to the state as the courts have defined it and as it is desirable that they should hereafter fix it. She tabulates in admirable form the requirements of child, parent, employer, officials, school and community, which will ultimately bring forth a thoroughly effective uniform child labor law. She demonstrates also how judicial rulings have either made the ethical gains secure, or have impeded the moral advance of a community by failing to recognize the new adjustments between employer and employee on the base lines of the factory, the sweat shop, and the great corporation.

Two chapters deal with the new right to leisure—the establishment of which was first striven for in the nineteenth century—and with its troubled status in the different circles of the law. Mrs. Kelley blazes a new path here. She has given a sense of direction to the social conscience, a clear-set goal, and incisive phrases to describe it. Speaking of young and thoughtless needle-workers who constantly jeopardize the success of movements in their behalf, she says, "Overwork seems to come to these girls as blindly as leisure has befallen the women in the well-to-do households." "Leisure," she adds, "is a human by-product," which remains in the crude unsocial form of unemployed time, of accidental idleness, the bane of large numbers of workers. The chapter alludes briefly to minor means of securing leisure through trades labels, associations and public enlightenment; but her chief recourse would be a statutory enactment taking cognizance of, and giving force to, the genuine ethical advance indicated by an attendant turmoil and confusion of effort. For she holds that much of the strife in society is generated in that gap between a human right, to which claim can be laid only by extra legal means of a militant sort like strikes or terminable trade agreements, and the legal recognition of it.

The chapter on women's right to the ballot is in reality less an argument

than a succinct account of what women have accomplished with their new found leisure and culture, and an outline of the public service now open to them if their foothold is made as safe as a man's. Without any of the fine writing and passionate peroration of the early suffragists, specific fields are pointed out for immediate cultivation. She instances the extension of home activities into the school and of woman's widening scope therein as enfranchised teacher and member of education boards. The temperateness of the woman of affairs whose theories are a deduction from twenty years of experience, and not an untried fire of the emotions, leads her to downright practical conclusions that would seem bald if they were not solidly balanced by homely and apt illustrations from her note book.

The final chapters concern the rights of purchasers and the judicial interpretations of them in their most obvious forms of protection against disease conveyed by industries, of protection by trade labels on goods, and of the right to be free from participating indirectly in the employment of children and adults victims of the sweating system. The ethical losses through lack of legislation and retroactive rulings upon these vital concerns are shown by incidents affecting the health, expenditures and civic ideals of both purchaser and producer. The revolt against tenement manufacture of goods should now be made effective by thorough going measures of regulation.

The book ends abruptly, like a formal report, without the final discussion of the ethical trend which the reader expects and is disappointed not to have. Yet Mrs. Kelley has presented a strong case in support of her contention that the mere legal guarantee of liberty in private contract is often a real stultification of that liberty. The inter-relations of the topics and the necessary cross classifications result in a distribution of material which makes it difficult to find given topics. But the general arrangement is thoroughly readable and forceful.

Mrs. Kelley's English is occasionally careless, and some paragraphs have the stamp of ferryboat and trolley car composition, of a haste unsuitable to the discussion of such valuable matter as she crowds into small compass. Her topics are ripe and full: the book may well become a classic on industrial life, but this first edition lacks the final touch of care, the polish of revision to which it is richly entitled.

CHARLOTTE KIMBALL PATTEN.

Philadelphia, Pa.

McLaughlin, Andrew Cunningham. *The Confederation and the Constitution, 1783-1789.* (Vol. X of the American Nation, edited by A. B. Hart.) Pp. xix, 348. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Bros., 1905.

This is the tenth volume of the most pretentious history of the United States which has yet been undertaken. In the editor's words, "the volume articulates very closely with Van Tyné's 'American Revolution' (Vol. IX), taking as a starting point the defeat of the king's friends in Parliament in the spring of 1782." The narrative closes with the adoption of the constitution by eleven states and is followed by a critical essay on authorities.

The evils which threatened to overwhelm the states in the years imme-